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EXAMINER

BLAIR, DOUGLAS B

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2142

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8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/476,613

Applicant(s)

DIAMANT ET AL.

Examiner

Douglas B Blair

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 December 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. Claims 1-21 are currently pending in the application.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-2 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S.

Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens.

4. As to claim 1, Stevens teaches a method utilizing multiple network interfaces (col. 3, lines 15-52), comprising: receiving a first network data to be transmitted by a first network interface according to a protocol (col. 3, lines 15-52, Data is received at adapter 205 in Figure 2); determining whether the first network interface supports the protocol (col. 5, lines 9-32, The filter object determines what protocol is being used.); if the protocol is not supported, then providing said first network data to a second network interface for processing of said first network data into a second network data according to the protocol (col. 5, lines 33-67 and col. 6, lines 1-23, The stack associated with adapter 210, in Figure 2, processes the communication from adapter 205); and transmitting said network data with said first network interface (col. 6, lines 24-63, The stack associated with adapter 205 sends data.).

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5. As to claim 2, Stevens teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the first network interface does not support the protocol, the method further comprising: presenting the first and second network interfaces to a protocol stack as being a homogeneous team of network interfaces (col. 3, lines 15-52).

6. As to claim 20, Stevens teaches in a computing device, a network interface team (col. 3, lines 15-52), comprising: a first network interface lacking support for a protocol (col. 3, lines 15-52, Adapter 205 does not support TCP/IP.); and a second network interface supporting the protocol (col. 3, lines 15-52, Adapter 210 does support TCP/IP), said second network interface configured to process network data for the first network interface if said network data is to be transmitted according to the protocol (col. 5, lines 33-67 and col. 6, lines 1-23, The stack associated with adapter 210, in Figure 2, processes the communication from adapter 205) and to return processed data to the first network interface (col. 5, lines 9-32, An enable indication is sent back to the stack associated with adapter 205 from the stack of adapter 210.).

7. As to claim 21, Stevens teaches the network interface team of claim 20, further comprising: a first receiver, communicatively coupled to said first network interface, for receiving network traffic to be transmitted by said first network interface (col. 3, lines 15-52, Adapter 205); a second receiver, communicatively coupled to said second network interface, for receiving, communicatively coupled to said second network interface, for receiving network traffic to be transmitted by said second network interface (col. 3, lines 15-52, Adapter 210); and a transferor, communicatively coupled with said first network interface and said second receiver, and configured to transfer network traffic to said second network interface for processing according to the protocol (col. 5, lines 33-67 and col. 6, lines 1-23).

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,438,678 to Cashman et al..

10. As to claim 3, Stevens teaches the method of claim 1; however Stevens does not explicitly teach encrypting the network data.

Cashman teaches a method wherein the protocol includes encrypting the first network data before submitting said first network data to a network (col. 7, lines 66-67 and col. 8, lines 1-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Computer Networking art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Stevens regarding a method for processing data with differing protocols with the teachings of Cashman regarding encrypting network data because such capabilities may be needed in for transmitting data in various network scenarios (col. 7, lines 48-65).

11. As to claim 4, Stevens teaches the method of claim 1; however Stevens does not explicitly teach an encryption processor handling the network data.

Cashman teaches a method comprising communicatively coupling a hardware-based encryption processor with said second network interface, said encryption processor performing said processing of said first network data (col. 7, lines 66-67 and col. 8, lines 1-17).

For reasons stated in the rejection of claim 3 it would be obvious to combine the teachings of Stevens and Cashman.

12. As to claim 5, Cashman teaches a method wherein the hardware-based encryption processor supports a primary mode for encrypting network traffic for a second network interface, and a secondary mode for encrypting network traffic for a first network interface (col. 8, lines 53-67 and col. 9, lines 1-3).

13. Claims 6-8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens et al. in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,438,678 to Cashman et al. in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,424,621 to Ramaswamy et al..

14. As to claim 6, the Stevens-Cashman combination teaches a method wherein said second network interface interleaves said primary mode encryption with said secondary mode encryption (Cashman, col. 8, lines 53-67 and col. 9, lines 1-3), however; neither Cashman or Kimber mention adaptive load balancing in there systems.

Ramaswamy teaches a method wherein a first and second network interface operate in an adaptive load-balancing mode (col. 6, lines 25-48, Figure 3 shows a system with two network interfaces that performs load-balancing via the control processor.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Computer Networking art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of the Stevens-Cashman combination regarding a method for processing data with differing protocols with encryption with the teachings of

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Ramaswamy regarding load balancing because load balancing improves network performance (Ramaswamy, col. 1, lines 66-67 and col. 2, lines 1-24).

15. As to claim 7, Ramaswamy teaches the method comprising providing a third network interface supporting the protocol; wherein processing said first network traffic into said second network data is balanced across said second and third network interfaces (col. 6, lines 25-48, Figure 3 also shows a third interface, in which the load balancing occurs.).

16. As to claim 8, Ramaswamy teaches a method wherein said balancing is performed according to a workload of said second and third network interfaces (col. 6, lines 25-48, Figure 3).

17. Claims 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,438,678 to Cashman et al. in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,222,855 to Kimber et al..

18. As to claim 9, the Stevens-Cashman combination does not explicitly teach fault tolerance.

Kimber teaches a method wherein the said first and second network interfaces operate in an adapter fault tolerance mode, and wherein said first network interface is a primary network interface, and said second network interface is a backup network interface (col. 4, lines 36-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Computer Networking art to combine the teachings of the Stevens-Cashman combination a method for processing data with differing protocols with the teachings of Kimber regarding fault tolerance because fault tolerant systems reduce the chance of impacts from failures (Kimber, col. 4, lines 36-48).

19. As to claim 11, the Stevens-Cashman combination does not explicitly teach fault tolerance.

Kimber does not explicitly say that the first interface is a backup for the second interface. Kimber teaches a method wherein adapters operate in an adapter fault tolerance mode and the first and second adapters have backup network interfaces (Figure 3 shows a backup interfaces.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Computer Networking art to combine the teachings of Kimber regarding a method for processing data with differing protocols with the teachings of Kimber regarding fault tolerant adapters because any of redundant interfaces could be used as a backup interface. It would have then been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Computer Networking art to combine the teachings of the Stevens-Cashman combination a method for processing data with differing protocols with the teachings of Kimber regarding fault tolerance because fault tolerant systems reduce the chance of impacts from failures (Kimber, col. 4, lines 36-48).

20. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens et al. in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,424,621 to Ramaswamy et al..

21. As to claim 10, Stevens teaches the method of claim 1; however Stevens does not explicitly teach a load balancing system.

Ramaswamy teaches a method wherein a first and second network interface operate in an adaptive load balancing mode, and wherein said network interface interleaves processing network traffic for said second network interface with processing first network traffic into said second network interface (col. 6, lines 25-48, Figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Computer Networking art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Stevens regarding a method for processing data



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with differing protocols with the teachings of Ramaswamy regarding load balancing because load balancing improves network performance (Ramaswamy, col. 1, lines 66-67 and col. 2, lines 1-24).

22. Claims 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,222,855 to Kimber et al..

23. As to claim 12, it features similar limitations to claim 1, with the exception of the last limitation that states that the second network data is transmitted with the second network interface. Stevens does not teach a system in which a protocol conversion is done by a second interface and then transferred by the second interface

Kimber teaches a system in which a protocol conversion is done by a second interface and then transferred by the second interface.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Computer Networking art to combine the teachings of Stevens regarding a protocol conversion system with the teachings of Kimber regarding the use of a second interface for transmission because transmitting directly from the second interface increases communications efficiency (Kimber, col. 2, lines 11-48).

24. Claims 13-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,222,855 to Kimber et al. in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,438,678 to Cashman et al..

25. As to claims 13-15 and 19, the feature the same limitations as claims 3-5 and 9 and are rejected for the same reasons as claims 3-5 and 9.

26. Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,324,583 to Stevens in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,222,855 to Kimber et al. and

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U.S. Patent Number 6,438,678 to Cashman et al. in further view of U.S. Patent Number 6,424,621 to Ramaswamy et al...

27. As to claims 16-18, the feature the same limitations as claims 6-8 and are rejected for the same reasons as claims 6-8.

### ***Response to Arguments***

28. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas B Blair whose telephone number is 703-305-5267. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5pm Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Powell can be reached on 703-305-9703. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3800.

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Douglas Blair

March 9, 2003

DBB

*Mark R. Powell*

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